Claims

1. Method for the determination of alkaline phosphatase in a sample by optical measurement, wherein 450 ± 10 nm is used as a main measurement wavelength and at least one of the wavelengths 480 ± 10 nm, 546 ± 10 nm or 575 ± 10 nm is used as the secondary measurement wavelength.

2. Method as claimed in claim 1, wherein 480 ± 10 nm is used as the secondary measurement wavelength.

3. Method as claimed in claim 1, wherein 546 ± 10 nm is used as the secondary wavelength.

4. Method as claimed in claim 1, wherein 575 ± 10 nm is used as the secondary wavelength.

5. Method as claimed in claim 1, wherein 570 nm is used as the secondary wavelength.

6. Method as claimed in one of the previous claims, wherein the determination is carried out in a serum or plasma sample.

7. Method as claimed in one of the previous claims, wherein a sample is determined which contains free haemoglobin or a blood substitute manufactured on a haemoglobin basis.

8. Method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the blood substitute contains a derivatized, polymerized, modified or cross-linked human haemoglobin, bovine haemoglobin or a recombinantly produced haemoglobin.

9. Method as claimed in one of the previous claims, wherein the sample has a haemoglobin content of up to 6500 mg/dl.

10. Method for eliminating interference caused by free haemoglobin or blood substitutes in a method for determining alkaline phosphatase, wherein a main measurement wavelength of 450 ± 10 nm is used and at least one of the wavelengths 480 ± 10 nm, 546 ± 10 nm or 575 ± 10 nm is used as a secondary measurement wavelength.

11. Use of a main measurement wavelength of 450 ± 10 nm in combination with at least one of the secondary measurement wavelengths 480 ± 10 nm, 546 ± 10 nm or 575 ± 10 nm to eliminate interference by free haemoglobin or by blood substitutes in a method for determining alkaline phosphatase.

add A2

add B2